

Subsidy Foes on Rampage; Wire Congress Now!

WISE MAN OF KAUNAS
—By James S. Allen
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Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM



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Labor, Farmers Want Real Stabilization

AN EDITORIAL

THE broad support for food subsidies was well shown when such outstanding leaders as CIO President Philip Murray, AFL Secretary-Treasurer George Meany and National Farmers Union President James G. Patton came forward to rally congressional support for them.

Mr. Patton's participation in this effort is clear enough indication how the real farmers stand and of the deceitful character of the so-called "farm bloc."

This is basically a fight to save stabilization from collapse. The great mass of people are vitally interested in a stabilized economy for they well know whom inflation hits.

Mr. Murray spoke the sentiments of all people when he warned the Republicans in Congress that if they vote to outlaw subsidies they will be branded as the "party of inflation" throughout the 1944 elections. Following the line of the recent CIO convention resolution, Mr. Murray put labor forward as the country's outstanding force for a stabilized economy.

This is why unions are today demanding a wage adjustment to match the rise in the cost of living beyond the "Little Steel" level. They have patiently waited for results of promised efforts by stabilization officials to restore a price-wage balance. But frozen wages have only further depreciated in real value. A wage adjustment now has become imperative if a balanced level is to be achieved upon which sound stabilization could be based.

But Mr. Murray also warned Congress that if proper steps—subsidies—are not taken now to insure against a further runaway in prices, another spiral of wage adjustment would inevitably become necessary. Thereby labor serves notice that it doesn't want such a condition. The trade unions only stress that stabilization of living standards is absolutely essential to our war effort, morale and national unity is to have a sound foundation.

IN THIS struggle, to win, as it must, the widest possible support from all sections of the population, labor must be fully cognizant of its role as the champion of sound stabilization. It must guard against Lewisism or any compromise with it, which holds that in asking for wage adjustments labor seeks to undermine the entire idea of wage stabilization.

Nor does the sincerely-led trade unionist desire to enter into competition with the type of employer who seeks to profit out of the war.

Therefore, in common with all people who put winning of the war above all else, the trade unionist demands strict price control and a tax policy that would tap as the principal source for war funds the ever-mounting profits and high corporation salaries. Those are steps for real stabilization.

The CIO-AFL-Farmer unity expressed on subsidies should run through the ranks of every national, local and community group. Only such vigorous backing to the President on the subsidy policy will register in Congress. Every member of Congress must be made conscious of the millions of eyes that are upon him.

The fight on subsidy bills is one of the great struggles to bring our home front in stride with our recent achievement on military and foreign policy.

ALP Health Parley Hears Allied Experts

By Beth McHenry

A description of how the Soviet trade unions take part in the public health system of their country was given the Wartime Conference on Labor Health Security at the Hotel McAlpin last night by Dr. Vladimir V. Lebedenko, noted Soviet surgeon.

Dr. Lebedenko was one of three medical representatives from allied nations who were present at the conference. The other two were Dr. George F. McLeary of England and Dr. David S. K. Dal of China.

The conference was held under the auspices of the Health Council of the American Labor Party and was attended by a broad group of delegates from the medical and allied professions as well as from trade unions. Many speakers stressed the necessity to support the Murray-Wagner-Dingell Bill for national health insurance.

Dr. Lebedenko told the conference that every aspect of the people's health in the Soviet Union is in the hands of the All-Union Commissariat of Public Health.

"The labor organizations work hand in hand with the health agencies," he explained. "The trade unions are represented by the All-Union Council of Trade Unions and cooperate with the Health Commissariat in all matters of health planning and practice. They also collect the social insurance funds and finance the system of health care and health projects."

Dr. McLeary defined the three systems of public provision of health services in Britain as follows:

1. "The public health service, which includes hospitals, sanatoria

Soviets Win City, Lose Zhitomir; 1,000 Planes Hit Berlin, Ruhr

Subsidy Foes On Rampage in House Debate

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19. — The President's program of subsidies to hold the cost of living was in the most serious kind of trouble tonight. There was jubilation in the Republican cloak room in the House. The smoothly functioning steamroller of Republicans and poll tax Democrats was riding rough-shod over the advocates of subsidies.

And the anti-subsidy coalition which threatens the administration's entire economic stabilization program was confidently claiming a decisive majority when the issue comes to a showdown vote on Monday.

On July 2 the House sustained a presidential veto of a similar bill to extend the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation which contained a ban on subsidies by a vote of 154 to 228.

But there were predictions tonight that the foes of subsidies would have enough votes this time to override another presidential veto.

And this prediction may well come true—unless there is a tremendous wave of popular resentment against the reckless profits-as-usual course being pursued by the House bills Capitol Hill by Monday.

MEAT PACKERS DELUGE

Lobbyists for cattle growers, meat packers and other business interests have been deluging the House with letters and delegations.

But labor, and consumer groups have been far less active.

Foes of subsidies openly boasted that they had received practically no letters backing up the President's subsidy program.

And congressmen who are for subsidies complained that all their mail has been from selfish business interests demanding price increases. CIO legislative representatives here have been doing their best against great odds. But they haven't been backed up from the field.

Neither the AFL nor the Railroad Brotherhoods have shown activity on this fight. Leaders of the railroad unions were said to be taking the position that it would jeopardize the Truman-Crosser resolution to increase railroad wages if they got involved in the subsidy fight.

Liberal and administration congressmen have on the whole shown little fight. The Committee for the

(Continued on Page 3)

Gag Tax Bill Debate in House

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Rep. E. E. Cox of Georgia, Howard Smith of Virginia and Ham Fish of New York were at it again tonight. This hatchet gang on the House Rules Committee reported out a gag rule barring all amendments from the floor to the totally inadequate \$2,000,000,000 tax bill introduced by the House Ways and Means Committee.

One reason for the gag rule was to prevent amendments which would boost taxes on corporation profits or high personal incomes.

Another reason was to pass without change the provisions of the measure which cripples present negotiations and make it extremely difficult for the government to recapture exorbitant profits from war contractors.

Rep. Smith couldn't quite see why there had to be a gag rule on the renegotiation issue, and why it had to be included in the same bill with the tax measure.

Rep. Harold Knutson, ranking Republican on the House Ways and Means Committee, explained that the committee was "certain" that the President would veto the easing up on renegotiation procedure unless included in a tax bill.

"You certainly know how to appeal to this committee," Cox said. A few minutes later, the committee reported out the gag rule on the bill which is slated to come up Friday.

3 Bedford-Stuyvesant Kids--and a 'Home'



These young "terrorists" (in the language of the anti-Negro press, inspired by the anti-Negro "presentation" of the Kingsborough Grand Jury), are taking home some wood—at 20 cents a bushel—for use in cooking and heating. This photo was made near the community sawmill and woodlot on Sumner St., heart of Bedford-Stuyvesant, at 3:30 yesterday afternoon. The adjoining house, behind the sawmill pile and the garbage cans, is the kind of "home" to which these boys are taking the wood. It is at 1841 Fulton St. —Daily Worker Photos

Negroes Condemned To Rotten Housing

By Eugene Gordon

We dropped in at the Kingsborough Houses, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. They are bounded by Pacific and Bergen Sts. and Rochester and Ralph Aves., and are a green and fertile oasis in the bleak desert of Bedford-Stuyvesant.

"Here we have a true symbol of democracy in action,"

Isadore Stillman, a tenant had told us more than a year ago.

For here Negro and white tenants lived side by side throughout the four and one-half-block project.

"Are you troubled with juvenile delinquency or youthful hoodlums here?" we asked Lloyd H. McCrum, housing manager, yesterday. "None at all," he said. "Absolutely none."

He added that children from "outside" occasionally come in and, unauthorized, use the project playground. This highlighted the fact that more such houses—with all their facilities—are needed to replace the hovels of Bedford-Stuyvesant.

A VAST GHETTO
That vast area is virtually a ghetto, its influence upon the jam-packed people within being dangerously unhealthy. How could it be otherwise, under conditions such as the following? These facts are based on findings by the Holy Trinity Baptist Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Harten is pastor:

Dwellings, to a large extent, consist of the ancient "brownstones," each originally designed for one family but now sometimes occupied by as many as nine. In addition to the nine families, there are, frequently, roomers. These old dwellings have not undergone the alterations necessary to make them conform to the legal definition of a "multiple dwelling."

Ninety-one per cent of the residents

Social Worker Assails 'Post' on Scare Interview

Miss Helene Nelson, director of the Jacob Riis Settlement House yesterday told the Daily Worker that the N. Y. Post had "grossly exaggerated" a statement she made regarding Negro children of Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant section.

The N. Y. Post, after interviewing the well known social worker on Wednesday quoted her as having said that "almost every child carries a knife."

The paper declared she said the Negro children carried knives ranging in size from pocket to butcher knives. The story was blown up to a big front page headline and carried the vicious intimation that the Negro children of Bedford-Stuyvesant are a pack of knife-wielding young criminals.

"Anyone with common sense knows that that is not true," Miss Nelson said. "The Post didn't print all that I said. I said many of the children there are wonderful. I emphasized the need for more child-care and recreational facilities. The Post took part of my remarks and grossly exaggerated them."

The Daily Worker exposed the race-inciting Post story on Thursday, the day after the Post account of alleged child criminals in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area appeared. Miss Addie Jordan, assistant to Miss Nelson called the Post story a "slander" and an outright provocation.

NEEDS PLAYGROUNDS

Miss Nelson told the Daily Worker yesterday that what the Bedford-Stuyvesant section needs, and immediately, is playgrounds, virtually non-existent now, more nurseries, better schools and general economic improvement.

"As far as the children carrying knives are concerned," she pointed out, "why, my own nine-year old daughter asked for a pen-knife for her birthday. Certainly she, no more than any other child, has criminal intentions." Miss Nelson said that many of the children in Bedford-Stuyvesant carry pen-knives as do school children in every other part of the city.

Meanwhile, the press continued to whip up provocative stories regarding the alleged "crime wave" in the area. A police guard was thrown around Leon Alexander, Kings County Grand Jury foreman after he reported receiving a pen-knife "anonymously" through the mails. The alleged incident was blown into hysterical headlines in some newspapers, especially the World-Telegram. A strange "undiscovered" man was also reported to have threatened the jury foreman.

The Police Department said yesterday that the results of the cross-section police canvass of the area might be ready today. Sixty additional policemen were detailed to the area, although "crimes" and arrests were far below normal.

Red Army Launches Drive at Cherkassy

LONDON, Nov. 19 (UP).—Soviet forces today evacuated Zhitomir, important junction in the western Ukraine, before the pressure of heavy counter-attacks by massed German tank and infantry forces.

Moscow's operational communique reported:

"Acting under orders of the Supreme Command, Soviet troops, in view of the unfavorable positions held by them, left the town of Zhitomir and took up positions more favorable for their defense."

Although the Red Army was forced to retire from the rail and road junction occupied only six days ago, it almost simultaneously captured Ovruch, last junction on the Odessa-Leningrad railroad south of the Pripiet Marshes and drove across the Dniester southeast of Kiev to open a new offensive on

LONDON, Nov. 19 (UP).—Secretary of State Cordell Hull's Thursday address before Congress was rebroadcast tonight by the Moscow Radio for publication in Soviet newspapers.

the west bank town of Cherkassy. The drive on Cherkassy was a new campaign on a long dormant front. Soviet troops forced the wide Dniester and captured seven heavily fortified German strong points on the west bank of the river.

HIT AT CHERKASSY

They moved rapidly against Cherkassy, 65 miles southeast of Kiev and 65 miles northwest of Kremenchuk, and, the operational war bulletin said, were "engaged in fighting on the approaches of the town."

Premier-Marshal Joseph Stalin, in a special Order of the Day, announced the capture of Ovruch, 25 miles north of Korosten on the Odessa-Leningrad railroad, completing the effective isolation of German forces on the northern and southern sectors of the Soviet front.

Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin, in a surprise stroke, rained a full division of paratroops into Ovruch last night. The operational war bulletin, giving additional details of Ovruch's capture, said more than 30 towns and villages were taken on the front south of the Pripiet Marshes in a general mop-up action.

The abandonment of Zhitomir to the Germans after less than a week of Soviet occupation had not been entirely unexpected, although Vatutin's southern forces previously had appeared to be turning back the desperate last-ditch counterattacks launched by Field Marshal Fritz Erich von Mannstein, using an estimated 105,000 men and hundreds of tanks.

RAIL CONTROL

Although the loss of Zhitomir returned control of the southern section of the Odessa-Leningrad railroad to the Germans, the Soviets held a formidable stretch of it from north of the junction through Korosten to Ovruch. Zhitomir also controls the Kiev-Warsaw highway and a railroad running northwestward to Novograd-Volynsk and southeastward to Fastov.

The capture of Ovruch set the Red Army astride the railroad from Chernigov to Gorodnitsa, as well as gaining for it control of another length of the Odessa-Leningrad line.

Mosley from Holloway prison because of ill health.

Describing the announced decision to free Mosley as "incredible and horrifying," the Daily Worker asked the Cabinet to intervene and reverse the Home Office's decision. Herbert Morrison, War Cabinet member, is Home Office secretary.

"So far, Mosley's release has been treated as if it were merely a routine Home Office affair," the newspaper said. "It's nothing of the kind."

London 'Worker' Hits Move to Free Mosley

LONDON, Nov. 19 (UP).—The London Daily Worker, which yesterday warned that the people of England would not tolerate the release from prison of the British fascist, Sir Oswald Mosley, continued its campaign against that proposed action today.

The Daily Worker's editorial followed yesterday's storm of protest by millions of British workers, denouncing the proposed release of

Thousand Planes Blast Reich

LONDON, Nov. 19 (UP). — The mightiest "armada" ever sent aloft—possibly as many as 1,000 British four-engined bombers—dropped more than 2,500 tons of bombs on Berlin and the twin Rhine cities of Ludwigshafen-Mannheim last night and the U. S. 8th Air Force, operating at a record rate, followed through today with assaults on western Germany.

More than 350 two-ton block-buster bombs, which explode into 6,000 fragments and smash everything in a 120-foot radius, as well as hundreds more tons of other type bombs, were heaped on Berlin alone.

An American bulletin announced that (B17) Flying Fortresses, escorted by long-range (P-47) Thunderbolt fighters, attacked unspecified targets in "western Germany" by daylight in their second successive attack on Europe, and their third in four days. No enemy fighters opposition was encountered and no planes were lost, the second time this month the Americans had completed a mission without loss.

Partisans Report Loss of Trogir

LONDON, Nov. 19 (UP).—Marshal Erwin Rommel was reported pouring reinforcements into the Fiume area today to aid a methodical cleanup campaign of the Dalmatian coast, and Yugoslav Partisans battling the Axis at a half dozen points admitted the loss of Trogir, 10 miles west of the important port of Split.

A Partisan communique altered an announcement made three days ago, reporting the evacuation of all Partisans from the important Peljesac peninsula below Split, and said that some defenders still were fighting the Germans on the peninsula, which lies across German coastal shipping lanes down the eastern Adriatic coast.

BULLETIN
Argentina Bans 'Daily Worker'

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 19 (UP).—The government today prohibited circulation through the mails in Argentina of the Daily Worker, Partisans from the important Peljesac peninsula below Split, and said that some defenders still were fighting the Germans on the peninsula, which lies across German coastal shipping lanes down the eastern Adriatic coast.

Most of the periodicals banned are of a liberal nature, many being concerned chiefly with labor. The government simultaneously banned the circulation of 106 Argentine periodicals.

Rokossovski At the Bat

By a Veteran Commander

WITH the sudden transfer of General Rokossovski from Kiev to the southern Byelorussian front, the latter flared into sudden dynamic action.

By a powerful thrust northward along the western bank of the Dnieper, Soviet troops captured Rechitza and sealed the fate of Gomel which might be in Russian hands by the time this column reaches the reader.

On the War Fronts

Leningrad through Zhitomir, Ovruch, Belokorovich and Rovno to Odessa, although it would be a risky journey. With the capture of Kalinkovichi this would become impossible, and that is where Rokossovski is aiming.



On the other hand, with the capture of the five-way junction of Korosten by the Red Army the junction of Ovruch is immediately threatened.

The Byelorussian front of the Germans is being rolled up from its southern end and a corresponding blow may be expected at the northern end, i.e., at Ovruch.

THERE was no decisive action in Italy and the front appears to have bogged down (which was to be expected). Across the Adriatic, General Tito's Partisans are having a very hard time and some of their formations are being pressed by the enemy toward the sea. It is reported that they asked for Allied naval support. By "support" they may actually mean "evacuation." Now, if these heroic fighters who held the fort for the Allies so long are not saved from annihilation it will be a disgrace the Allies will find hard to live down.

To the east, the last Allied toe-holds in the Dodecanese seem to be going fast.

Frankly, there is little to boast about in the Mediterranean. IN THE Solomons an American naval task force ran the gauntlet of enemy positions on Bougainville to shell the Japanese at Buksa to the north. Our bombers blasted enemy installations in the Marshall and Gilbert Islands.

Nothing of real importance happened elsewhere.

ANSWERS TO LETTERS FROM OUR READERS:
George W. Brooklyn: Why should you be surprised by the "borders" of the U.S.S.R. as indicated on PM maps? As to my "taking cognizance" of these funny antics, I think I have made myself clear enough on the subject of borders, including maps. By the way, there is a new treatment of the border problem in the press: the other day one of our largest papers referred to Bessarabia as "that state (?) between Russia and Rumania." Well, this IS progress, isn't it?

S. L. Brooklyn: By this time you already know where General Rokossovski is.

Jerry R. Philadelphia: We devoted some space lately to the question of the existence (or non-existence) of a railroad between Nikolayev and the Odessa-Znamenska line. The fact is that we don't know. The Soviet special railroad map of 1938, corrected up to 1941, does not show such a line. However, it is entirely possible that the Germans have built one during the last two years. The length of such a line would be only 45 miles with no large rivers to cross.

Hard Rains Slow Fighting in Italy

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Nov. 19 (UP).—Allied armies battled mud, swollen rivers and German patrols across the breadth of Italy today, making slight progress on the British Eighth Army front northwest of Aversa where they gained observation vantage points overlooking the Sangro Valley.

'Firsters' Led Leather Group Defies FDR

PEABODY, Mass., Nov. 19 (UP).

The striking employees in Peabody and Salem leather plants late today defied President Roosevelt's back-to-work order and reaffirmed their stand to remain on strike.

Nearly 800 members of the Independent National Leather Workers' Association took this action at a mass-meeting after a telegram from President Roosevelt was read to them.

James Dunn, business agent for the association, said: "The President cannot be expected to be a busy executive to have all the facts of the situation brought to him," terminating the strike as "anti-Communist fight."

Ben Gold, president of the International Fur and Leather Workers' Union, CIO, yesterday wired President Roosevelt, expressing his condemnation of the strike of Peabody, Mass., leathers which, led by America Firsters, interrupted production of leggings urgently needed by the armed forces.

President Roosevelt Thursday had issued an order directing the strikers to return to work once. He branded the stoppages as "inex-

For the sixth successive day, the official battle line where 10 German divisions confront the Eighth and the Anglo-American Fifth Armies showed neither advances nor retreats of consequence. Weather conditions improved enough to permit fighting sweeps of the battle area and Allied armor failed to meet a German plane in these operations.

The Germans, whose 10 front divisions are said authoritatively to be backed up by 40 in reserve (a total of 750,000 at full strength), were believed to be taking advantage of the lull in the battle area to improve their already strong positions in the mountains. Patrols poked constantly through the mud and rain at Allied lines, and German 88's kept up lively fire in some sectors.

Eighth Army patrols probing north of Aversa found additional pockets of German resistance around Archi, reports to headquarters said.

cusable" and "a blow against the effective prosecution of the war." "These strikers are not members of our union and our union is not responsible for this strike which we condemn as a conspiracy against the government's war effort," Gold wired.

"Our union considers it an honor and privilege to live up to labor's no-strike pledge, given to you as Commander-in-Chief and President of the nation." Gold cited the fur union's unmatched war record.

U.S. Delegation in Britain Hails June Labor Parley

Polish Women's Battalion on Parade



A women's battalion in parade on the day the oath was given to the newly formed Second Polish Division. This group is named the "Henry Dombrowski" and is reported ready for action. The First Division, called the "Tadeusz Kosciuszko" has been in action on the Soviet-German front for some time.

Izvestia Statement Scoring 'Federations'

[We publish in full today the Soviet editorial on post-war federations in eastern Europe which appeared in the Soviet government paper, "Izvestia" yesterday and was widely quoted in yesterday's press. The editorial is particularly important since the major proponents of an artificial federation at this time come from the Polish government-in-exile, in cooperation with defeatist elements here. Text is in *Inter-Continental News*.]

It is known that the decisions of the Moscow conference evoked a sympathetic response in Britain and the United States. It is also known that the Anglo-American press has devoted much space to stressing their significance.

All this shows that the decisions correctly reflected the sentiments of the broad masses of the Allied countries.

One cannot, however, but note certain discords in the chorus of comments on the decisions and the fact that some commentators permit errors and entirely arbitrary conclusions and afterthoughts which do not correspond to the facts.

This is true, for example, of the statements published in the New Statesman and Nation on Nov. 10 and in the Economist on Nov. 11 concerning the question of federations of small powers in post-war Europe.

Referring to the declaration of the Moscow conference on Austria, the New Statesman wrote: "This means that Russia no longer objects against all groupings of the central and east European states."

The Economist in turn stated that the declaration on Austria might become the forerunner of a Danube Confederation.

REAL PREREQUISITES
On what basis did they arrive at such conclusions? Where in the declaration on Austria have they read anything resembling their assertions, anything which gives them ground for such assertions and statements?

Neither the declaration on Austria nor any other decisions of the Moscow conference give the slightest ground for such conclusions.

Apparently these conclusions represent the product of their authors' imagination, the product of wishful thinking. In reality the decisions of the Moscow conference have nothing in common with the above cited deliberations and conclusions of the London journalists with regard to the Soviet Union's point of view concerning the question of federations of small countries of Europe. The Soviet viewpoint on the question of federations is as always based not on abstract theorizing but on concrete real prerequisites.

The Soviet viewpoint fully recognizes the liberation of the small countries, the restoration of their independence and sovereignty as one of the most important tasks of the post-war reconstruction of Europe and the creation of a stable peace.

However, the Soviet viewpoint takes into consideration the concrete conditions in which the small nations will find themselves immediately after the war.

STATE OF FLUIDITY
What will really be the situation? It is entirely obvious that in the early period after the cessation of hostilities, all European relations will be in a state of great fluidity and uncertainty. The small countries will require a certain period of time to take full stock of the situation which has arisen as a result of the war. Time will be needed to appraise new relations with neighboring and other states without any outside intervention or foreign pressure designed to induce small countries to join one or another new group of states.

They will have to organize their internal affairs and determine the character of their relations with other states.

Some countries will be able to accomplish all this faster, others

slower, but at any rate, they must all inevitably go through a transition period.

At the Moscow conference, the Soviet delegation, proceeding from the above-outlined considerations of principle, stated with sufficient clarity that the premature and possibly artificial hitching of small countries to theoretically planned groups would be pregnant with dangers both for the countries themselves and for the future peaceful development of Europe.

And this is fully conceivable, for such an important step as confederation with other countries and possible limitation of one's own sovereignty is permissible only as a result of the free and conscious expression of the people's will.

Nazis in France Rushed to USSR

MOSCOW, Nov. 19 (ICN).—More evidence piles up constantly to show that the Germans are denuding Western Europe of occupation troops to supply reinforcements to their hard-pressed armies on the Eastern Front.

"Our regiment was on coast guard duty in Nantes, in western France," said Private Tomash of the 11th Company, 920th German Grenadier Regiment, who was taken prisoner the other day in the Kerch area of the Crimea by Red Armymen who hold a beachhead there.

"At the end of September, the 11th and 12th Companies of our Regiment were hurriedly complemented and sent to the Eastern Front," he went on. "The 11th Company patrolled a four-mile stretch of the French Atlantic coast where life was easy and comfortable. In the Crimea we were caught in a trap."

The facts above cited convincingly prove this.

Is it because some authors lack the good will to march in step with the Moscow conference based, as is known, on the friendly collaboration of Great Britain and the United States with Soviet Union?

Whatever the answer to this question, the above makes clear one thing at any rate: the source of such inspiration is neither facts nor an objective, conscientious attitude to them.

The facts above cited convincingly prove this.

COMPLICATED SITUATION
The above said suggests a number of important conclusions. Firstly, it may be considered that the emigre governments of the German-occupied small countries, lacking sufficiently strong contact with their peoples, won't be able to insure to the full extent the expression of the real will of their peoples, to decide such an important problem as the question of federation.

Every attempt on the part of the emigre governments, who, as is known, are in a peculiar situation, to do anything of the kind may be interpreted by their peoples as forcing decisions contrary to their desires and permanent aspirations.

Secondly, it is quite probable that even the new governments formed in the now occupied countries immediately after the war will lack sufficient authority and stability to undertake the solution of the federation problem without risking the violation of the people's will and thereby causing complications.

Thirdly, and lastly, there can be no doubt that only after the post-war situation becomes more or less settled and the small countries acquire the necessary calm and confidence in their independence, can the discussion of the question of federations assume a fruitful character.

In accordance with the above, the Soviet viewpoint holds that it would be premature today to plan and thus artificially encourage the formation of any kind of federations or other forms of association of small states.

This does not preclude the Soviet Union's readiness at the proper time to reconsider a given problem in the light of the experience of post-war collaboration with the other United Nations and take into account post-war circumstances.

The explanation of the Soviet viewpoint on the question of federations of small European countries would be incomplete if mention of two more essential factors were omitted. First of all, from the Soviet viewpoint it would be especially unjust if small countries who became Germany's satellites would today as members of some or other federations be placed in equality favorable conditions with the small countries which were attacked and occupied by the enemy, and by the same satellites in particular.

Hitler Germany's satellites, even if they are small countries, cannot and must not escape the consequences of their complicity in the crimes of Hitler and Mussolini.

Furthermore, and this must be especially stressed, the Soviet point of view resolutely rejects all attempts to revive a policy of cordon sanitaire against the U.S.S.R. under any guise whatever.

Yet justice demands the admis-

AFL, CIO Unionists See Aid In Solving War Problems

(Cable to Allied Labor News)

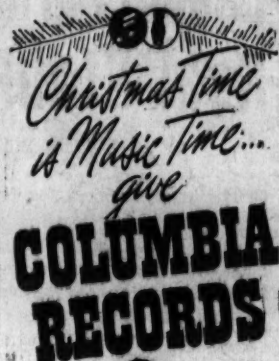
LONDON, Nov. 19.—Four American workers, AFL and CIO, now touring British factories as part of a trans-Atlantic exchange of rank and file trade unionists, expressed enthusiasm here today for the action of the British Trades Union Congress in calling a world labor conference in London next June.

The delegation of American workers was arranged by the Office of War Information in America and the Ministry of Information here.

"The trade union movements of the world cannot do enough to get together, if they are to solve the problems of war and peace," the American unionists, both AFL and CIO declared.

The four visitors, who yesterday were the luncheon guests of miners' president Will Lawther, are:

Hugh Maloney, Bethlehem Steel shop steward and a member of the United Steelworkers (CIO); Stanley Celzyk, International Association of Machinists (AFL); Joseph Smith, United Auto Workers (CIO); and Otto Butler, vice-president of the International Chemical Workers (AFL) local in St. Louis.



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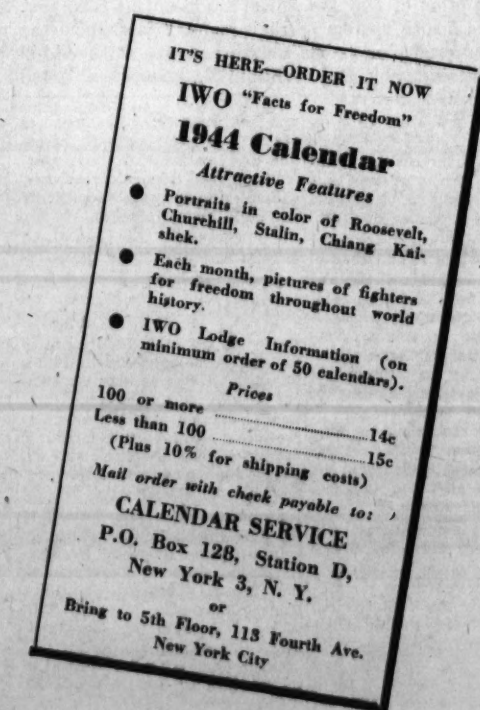
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Reapportionment--How It Affects City

Although the state constitution provides for legislative reapportionment after each census, the action of the State Court of Appeals Thursday in upholding the legislative Reapportionment Act of 1943 will give New York the first such redistricting since 1917.

Because state and county leaders in the various parties are based on assembly district lines, as seats in the Legislature, widespread shakeups are expected within the major political parties under the new set-up. There will also be some shifting on a local scale of relationships between the parties.

The Reapportionment Act upheld by the Appeals Court affects only the State Legislature. A separate act, passed by the Legislature in 1942, set new Congressional lines in 1944. This was not challenged in the courts, and takes effect next year.

The legislative redistricting raises the number of State Senators from 51 to 56, the State Assembly remaining the same size with 150 members. New York City's Senators are increased from 22 to 25, out of the 51 to 25 out of the 56. New York's Assemblymen are increased from 62 to 67. While the proportion of State Senators remains about the same, therefore, there is a rise of about 3 per cent in the number of Assemblymen allotted to New York.

GROSS DISPROPORTION
Thus, the new reapportionment bill actually does little to change the existing gross disproportion between New York and upstate, and more specifically, between the urban and rural areas of the state. New York, with over 53 per cent of the state's population, has only a 44.8 per cent representation in the Legislature.

Because the state constitution provides that every county must have at least one assemblyman (except Hamilton), Schuyler County, with 19,000 population, is represented by an assemblyman while each assemblyman from Brooklyn, for example, represents over 105,000 people. This disproportion between city and county also hits the upstate urban areas. Schenectady, with 100,000 people, shares a single assemblyman with the 20,000 people in the rest of the county under the new provisions. Rensselaer County, including the good-sized city of Troy, is cut to one assemblyman for its 123,000 people.

The biggest changes take place in the counties in New York City. New York County suffers a heavy cut. The number of Senators is reduced from 9 to 6 and the Assemblymen from 23 to 16. Bronx jumps from 6 Senators to 5 and from 8 Assemblymen to 5. Queens doubles its Senators and Assemblymen, from 2 to 4 and from 6 to 12, respectively. Brooklyn increases its Senators and Assemblymen one each. It will now have nine Senators and 25 Assemblymen. Richmond remains at

Not All Price Boosts Shown in Gov't Index

Dozens of little-noticed price increases are taking place with most advances "hidden" in items not included in the cost of living index, the Wall Street Journal reported yesterday in a front-page story.

Under the title of "Creeping Inflation," the organ of Big Business points out that OPA has permitted the price of 97 items to be increased this fall while roll-backs have only taken place for some 22. The Wall Street Journal fails to mention, however, that profiteers in the farm and food trusts backed by obstructionists in Congress have brought the country to the verge of economic crisis. Food subsidies supported by President Roosevelt are being violently opposed by reactionaries in Congress. Congressional opposition to subsidies has forced many breaks in OPA's cost of living line.

Memoranda now being privately circulated among OPA executives, reports the Wall Street Journal, show that 97 price jumps were approved by the price agency during September and the first three weeks of October. They affected such varied commodities as gause diapers and scale burial vaults, fruit containers and triple-super-phosphates, logs and tolls.

While consumers are not directly affected by some of these increases, after a while, the accumulation make themselves felt.

During the same period that OPA allowed 97 increases some 22 roll-backs were ordered for items from paper sacks to frozen shrimps.

The newspaper makes the point that labor unions have been making for many months, and that is that the Department of Labor cost of living index does not reflect all increases affecting workers' wages. "The most striking fact about these boosts is that most of them are 'hidden' in the sense that their inflationary effect is not registered on the cost of living index. This statistic, prepared by the Labor Department, is a foundation stone of wage stabilization as administered by the War Labor Board."

The story includes the warning made by OPA administrator Chester Bowles "that the cost of living might blow loose if the subsidy program is not continued and extended."

Judge Upsets Jim Crow Lease

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—The "herrenvolk psychosis" of Jim Crow landlords was denounced in Renfers' Court by Municipal Judge Samuel Heller when he rejected a landlord's attempt to enforce a lease clause shutting out colored people. The judge's statement was made in the suit brought by

landlord Alice M. Chew to oust Henry Richard, lessee of two floors of a lodging house at 412 N. Clark St.

Judge Heller's statement follows in part: "The covenant contained in the lease is based on the theory of 'superior' and 'inferior' races and is an attempt to legalize the segregation of citizens lest the 'superior' one be contaminated by the 'inferior' one."

"This pseudo-philosophy is the basis of the minority problems confronting many nations, and no country has ever solved this problem through hate and discrimination. The Negro problem in the United States is no exception to this rule. Here, as elsewhere, racial prejudice is a double-edged sword. It violates the rights of helpless human beings, and it degrades those who indulge in it."

"The 'herrenvolk psychosis' has no place in a country whose basic law is the United States Constitution with its immortal Bill of Rights."

"The Constitution of the United States is the basic law of a republic, which recognizes only one 'Any attempt on the part of any citizen to deprive any other citizen of the enjoyment of any privilege by means of Fascist slogans, such as 'Gentiles only' or 'whites only' is repugnant to the spirit of the Constitution and, therefore, should not be enforced in any court in any state of the Union."

City Acts to Compel Repairs in Tenement

An action has been started in the municipal court of the Magistrate to compel the owner of 118 and 119 W. 135th St. to comply with the violation orders pending for those buildings, Francis A. Byrne, deputy commissioner of Housing and Buildings, told the Daily Worker yesterday.

Conditions in those two tenements were exposed in this newspaper several weeks ago, when Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., then candidate for City Council, visited tenants during a rain storm, and saw them seeking vainly to escape the downpour in their own homes. Leaking roofs, absence of heat and hot water, broken stair railings, and clogged toilets and drains were pointed out to Mr. Davis by occupants of the houses.

He advised them not to pay rent until the landlord yielded to requests to provide the services to which they were entitled.

Reverses Conviction of 2 Boston Jewish Youths

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 19.—Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell yesterday dismissed the Police Department charges against Jacob Hodas and Harvey Blaustein, two Jewish youths for "engaging in an affray."

Declared guilty three weeks ago in the Municipal Court, the boys quickly filed an appeal, and also charged an assault and battery complaint against Police Sgt. Bernard Fay.

Governor Leverett Saltonstall's fact-finding committee investigated conditions in the Roxbury-Dorchester area, scene of recent anti-Semitic outbreaks, and traced the incidents to police laxity.

Bushnell's statement maintained that the police charges against Hodas and Blaustein were "not the result of a fair and honest attempt to enforce the law impartially."

Davis Supporters Will Long Tell of Audley Moore's Work

By Louise Mitchell
Looking back at one of the most dramatic campaigns of the Communist election, Audley Moore beams with pleasure when she talks about the contributions made by Negro ministers in the Ben Davis' victory.

"Not only did our ministers' committee meet and make plans," the attractive woman leader said yesterday, "but they carried them out. They spoke to their own congregations and to street gatherings. They carried out all their plans to a T. And great thanks must go to the leadership of the Reverends Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., and James Robinson."

As campaign manager of the Citizens Non-Partisan Committee, which received support from leaders in all parties and fields, Miss Moore stressed another bright star of the campaign.

"The way the little people responded was a constant source of faith in victory," she declared. "A man with a hall volunteered his use for our meeting. A man with two trucks asked us to use them. People came off the street to help every day. We had not paid workers. Contributions even came all the way from Georgia."

TOP FLIGHT STARS
Equally excited was Miss Moore about the role played by such outstanding figures as Lena Horne, Paul Robeson, Hazen Scott, Ella Fitzgerald, Teddy Wilson and Katherine Dunham. Not only did some of America's top-flight artists contribute to the Golden Gate knockout affair but many gave funds to the campaign.

CLUB WOMAN
A leader in the Harlem community for her fight for Negro rights, Miss Moore is known to Negro women everywhere for her boundless energy and enthusiasm for good causes. She is a Daughter Elk, a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Negro People, the Ethiopian World Federation, an executive board member of the Negro Women, Inc., and a member of the Empire State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. When Miss Moore was in Buffalo last spring, the newspapers called her a famous Negro club woman. And indeed she is. She is an executive member of the New York State Committee of the Communist Party.

During the height of the Davis election campaign, the Negro woman leader was one of four elected to the new executive board



AUDLEY MOORE

of the National Council of Negro Women. Despite her tremendous responsibilities in the campaign, she found time, and no one knows how, to attend the Council's meetings. hat is the kind of a woman Miss Moore is. She finds time to worry about high rents, go on price delegations, meet with all kinds of groups formed to secure jobs for racial minorities, meet with committees on child care and participate in the dozens of activities which people have to fight for.

BORN IN LOUISIANA
Born in a small town in Louisiana, Miss Moore early in life learned some of life's cruellest lessons. Her mother died when she was five and the responsibility of two younger sisters fell on her shoulders. After several years in a Catholic convent, she got a job in the only field open to most Negro women—no matter what their talent—domestic work. From then on it was an upward climb. Years were spent in menial work; education was achieved at night and in

Protest Carol's Radio Talk

Hitler's exiled pal, ex-King Carol of Rumania, is scheduled to speak from Mexico City next Tuesday night at 9:30, on WABC. An aroused radio public can keep the pro-fascist Carol off the air by calling Paul W. Kesten, executive vice president of CBS. His phone number is Wickersham 2-2000.

Initiate Tolerance Drive in Detroit

DETROIT, Nov. 19.—At its first Michigan conference this Sunday, Nov. 21, at Ionia Temple, 6061 Grand River Ave., 1:30-6:30 P.M., the newly-formed anti-fascist youth organization American Youth for Democracy will launch a campaign to distribute and collect thousands of pledge cards to be signed by the people of Detroit pledging themselves at all times to voice themselves against all forms of racial intolerance.

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Lauds Action to Keep Carol Out

Lashing out against the machinations of ex-King Carol of Rumania, Abner Green, executive secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, yesterday sent a letter to the Rumanian-American Alliance for Democracy commending the Alliance "for its action in exposing and opposing the anti-Democratic background and purpose" of the former Rumanian monarch.

"Your services in this respect are an outstanding contribution to the democratic cause and America's war effort," Mr. Green said. "The campaign to fool the American people into believing that ex-King Carol is an anti-Nazi, if successful, would seriously damage the cause of the United Nations."

The Alliance, in its public statement last week, stated in part: "Long suffering Rumania will not want to be again enslaved by the dictator Carol, who is responsible for the present plight of Rumania. . . .

"Carol, the fascist dictator who maintained cordial relations with the Hitler regime cannot possibly serve the United Nations cause. . . . The effect of any recognition of Carol would not only lead the enslaved Rumanians to believe that they have been deceived by the American government but would also serve to confuse and bewilder the militant anti-fascist front headed by Dr. Tulu Manu."

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Subsidy Foes on Rampage in House

(Continued from Page 1)

Protection of Consumers has been known as the "Fighting Sixty," but it hasn't lived up to its name. Many of its members have been conspicuous by their absence from the floor.

Out of 36 speakers during today's debate only eight favored subsidies. The other 28 were against subsidies. It was true that the time on both the Democratic and Republican sides has been controlled by anti-subsidy partisans. But many advocates of subsidies did not ask for time to speak.

One congressman who had voted to sustain the President on July 2, Rep. Clinton Anderson of New Mexico, announced that he would jump on the anti-subsidy bandwagon this time.

Speaker Sam Rayburn and Majority Leader John McCormack, administration spokesmen in the House, have been less militant and inspiring in their leadership on this issue.

High administration officials like Food Administrator Marvin Jones and Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, who have great influences in the House, have not lifted a finger to defeat the anti-subsidy ban.

These are the sober facts which have to be faced as the House prepared to adjourn over the weekend for the final showdown vote on Monday.

Labor and progressive groups have only 48 hours in which to turn the tide. And that time will have to be well utilized if administration forces are not to be completely routed on Monday.

One of the strongest speeches in favor of subsidies was made by Dep. Walter A. Lynch, New York Democrat.

Lynch warned the House of "the disastrous effect this bill will have both on the home front and on the fighting fronts, if food subsidies are excluded from the bill."

"Will we follow the orders of the Commander-in-Chief to hold the line against inflation, or shall greed for profit break the home front, while tanks and guns and bombers could not break the fighting front?" he asked.

The 10,500,000 people in New

York City area cannot continue at their present wage schedules if prices are not reduced," Lynch said. "Their rents have increased, their food prices have risen, but in large part their wages and salaries are static, and in addition the government is withholding 20 per cent of their wages and salaries less their income tax deductions."

APPLAUD RANCHER
Republicans rose as a man in ovation to Representative Kleberg, of Texas, owner of the fabulous 1,000,000 acre King Ranch, for his violent, flag-waving speech against subsidies.

Waving a little book written several years ago by eight Harvard economists entitled "An economic program for American democracy," Kleberg said: "The question is whether we're going to support the program of this book which would undermine not only the Constitution but everything for which the flower of our manhood and womanhood are fighting."

In the middle of his tirade, Kleberg let slip the phrase "my industry, for which I speak."

This, of course, was the tip-off. It was no secret that Kleberg was speaking for the cattle industry, not for the people of his district.

Kleberg went in for some alien-baiting too, making much of the assertion that he received only three letters for subsidies, and that of these two were from Brooklyn and had foreign sounding names.

100,000 Attend Uruguay Rally

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 19 (ALN).—One thousand Uruguayan citizens took part in a demonstration in support of the government's program of agrarian reforms, which includes the establishment of a National Economic Council and a Wage Council, with participation of labor, employers and the government; taxes on profits; and concrete measures against speculators.

Among those who addressed the meeting were Enrique Rodriguez, general secretary of the General Union of Workers (UGT), and Vice-President Guarini.

Union Lookout

One juicy bit of news about the CIO national convention has just reached us. During the convention banquet, President Philip Murray was presented with a large, luscious ham—the gift of the newly-chartered United Packinghouse Workers. It didn't come from the Black Market, either. Hundreds of union members, as a tribute to Murray, donated their ration stamps toward the purchase.

Labor's fight against discrimination is reaching new heights. Witness the resolution just adopted by Local 319, Textile Workers Union, CIO, in High Point, N.C., deep in the heart of the South. The union, noting that both Negro and white are giving their lives in this war for freedom, and both are supporting the United War Chest Fund, requested that part of its contribution to the drive be used to establish a USO center for Negro soldiers. Local 319, which includes both Negro and white members, passed that resolution at a membership meeting. Other unions might well follow their example.

When the New York Times launched its attack on white collar workers, it started something that organized labor will probably finish. The Times, you'll recall, brought all its big guns into position and fired away in an attempt to drive a wedge between unorganized office workers and their unionized brothers and sisters in industry. One immediate result will most likely be intensified union efforts in the white collar field. CIO unions particularly recognized in the Times series a political fishing expedition, aimed at alienating some 15,000,000 clerical, government service and technical employees from support to the Roosevelt administration and from cooperation—for victory and a proper domestic program—with labor's army.

United Office and Professional Workers of America locals maintain what they call "salary clinics." As the name implies, these are hospitals for ailing pay checks. With so many complicated government regulations governing the administration of raises, these clinics prescribe treatment that sometimes provides immediate relief, other times proposes longer range treatment. The clinics are open to members and non-members alike and constitute but one simple evidence that unorganized workers find their best support in the ranks of the trade unions. Local 16 of the UOPWA conducts its clinic every Wednesday night at 1133 Broadway and other nights as necessary. Other locals also have their regular designated nights.

A sweeping decision protecting the worker's right to sue for back wages under the Fair Labor Standards Act and keep his job, even if he might be mistaken as to coverage, was on record today in the U. S. District Court for New York. The action was brought by the Wage-Hour Division of the U. S. Department of Labor to enjoin John J. O'Grady, Sr., and Edward F. Cunningham, owners and operators of a Manhattan loft building, from continuing to refuse to re-employ a worker who sued for back wages under the act. After the suit began, the building owners told the worker: "You have a hell of a nerve to sue. You're fired." Judge Vincent L. Leibel ordered reinstatement and threw in an opinion that the worker could maintain his own action for back wages from the date of the illegal discharge.

Emil Rieve, president of the CIO Textile Workers Union, held a press conference this week, announcing the union's new wage demands. A reporter asked him what he thought about the coming World Labor Conference, called by the British Trades Union Congress. "I think it's a wonderful thing," he said. "Allen Shaffer, formerly chairman of the joint labor-management committee at the Aluminum Co., Edgewater, N. J., has been elected recording secretary of Local 16, Aluminum Workers of America, CIO. Shaffer succeeded Joe Zanolini, now in the Navy. The new union official was the winner in the Victory Letter Contest conducted by The Worker last winter."

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5 Council Winners Meet with CIO Body

AFL Says Lewis Tries to 'Fool' Custodians

Officers of the International Union of Operating Engineers and the Building Service Employees International, both AFL, yesterday denounced leaders of John L. Lewis's District 50 of the United Mine Workers as "irresponsible and self-seeking raiders" who are "seeking to befuddle and fool" the city's school custodians.

These District 50 leaders threatened a custodian's strike at the time the AFL locals were negotiating a wage adjustment with the Board of Education and the city. After making public a letter from the AFL leaders attacking the strike threat and pledging to keep the schools in operation, the Mayor said the wage negotiations would be resumed between the AFL locals and the city on Monday. He stated he expected a "speedy and satisfactory adjustment."

In the letter to the Mayor, Joseph J. Delaney, vice-president of the Operating Engineers, and David Sullivan, vice-president of the Building Service Employees, regretted they were "prevented from concluding successfully the negotiations with the Board of Education in behalf of custodial employees in the school system by the brazen and unwarranted threat of strike made by irresponsible, self-seeking raiders, who have no concern for the welfare of the children in our schools."

"Those who made the threat," the letter continued, "are simply seeking to befuddle and fool custodial employees into believing that that, which in our opinion was practically accomplished, should be credited to them."

The union leaders' letter assured the Mayor that the schools will be adequately manned and operated and that parents need not fear the schools will have proper heat and clean facilities and added, without mentioning District 50 by name, that the latter's strike threat was a "brazen and unwarranted intrusion."

Chelsea Club Starts Forum Series Sunday

William Lewis will speak this coming Sunday, Nov. 21, at 4 P.M., in a fire-side chat to the people, on "How a Soldier Would Regard the Elections," at the first of a winter series of "Sunday 4 P.M. Forums" held under the auspices of the Chelsea Club in their new headquarters at 260 W. 25th St.

Nurses Train as Bullets Fly



This group of U. S. Army nurses in training at Camp Young, Calif., crawl under barbed wire and through trenches as machine gun bullets whine two or three feet overhead. This rigorous training prepares them for the real thing on the battlefield.

White Collar Unions Take Case to Public

CIO white collar unions in many parts of the country are "hitting the streets" in an intensive campaign to bring understanding of their program to the general public and to answer articles in the New York Times which sought to pit office workers against organized labor.

Local 18, Book and Magazine Union, and Local 16, United Office and Professional Workers, here in New York are holding a series of open-air, noon-hour meetings where the economic plight of white collar workers is examined and labor's proposals for a solution presented. Their meetings, which feature talks by union leaders and distribution of handbills and petitions addressed to President Roosevelt supporting stabilization and asking a more flexible wage policy, are typical of sessions being held on a wide scale.

The Book and Magazine Union agrees that white collar workers have "indeed been the forgotten people in this country," but it asserts that this is not the fault of the administration or the War Labor Board but the fault of the Congress, which sabotaged the President's program. White collar workers stop being forgotten when they organize, Local 18 points out in one of its leaflets.

Aluminum Union To Ask Pay Raise

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 19 (UP).—President N. A. Zonariich of the CIO Aluminum Workers, announced today that his union intends seeking a 15-cent-an-hour wage increase from the Aluminum Co. of America for some 50,000 workers scattered through the country. The proposed wage boost is in line with the CIO's denunciation of the "Little Steel" formula as outmoded due to cost of living increases, and followed similar moves of other unions. Zonariich said the aluminum workers also will demand elimination of the north-south wage differential, under which workers in southern aluminum plants receive a lower wage than workers performing similar duties in northern plants.

AFL Attempts To Oust CIO At Western Union

A two-way move by the AFL Commercial Telegraphers' Union to use the recent merger of Western Union and Postal Telegraph to drive all other existing unions out of the field yesterday ran head on into the opposition of the CIO American Communications Association and the Federal Communications Commission.

The CTU, which claims to represent 30,000 Western Union workers, seeks to set aside CIO and other union contracts, predating merger, through government orders on the combine specifically provided protection for the rights of employees of both companies.

Moving on the one hand in the U. S. District Court, the CTU sought an injunction to ban Western Union from recognizing union agreements taken over from Postal. This would hit principally ACA, which represents virtually all of Postal's employees and a sizeable chunk of Western Union's as well. At the same time, CTU put a petition before the National Labor Relations Board for a nationwide election of a single bargaining agent for all telegraph workers.

FCC, CIO OPPOSED
FCC yesterday intervened to oppose the injunction, while the CIO not only opposed the court but said it would fight an NLRB election at this time as "prejudicial to the war effort."

The American Communications Association, opposing jurisdictional warfare, will ask President Roosevelt to establish a stabilization commission in the communications industry comparable to that now functioning in the shipbuilding industry, where unions of varying affiliations work harmoniously, the CIO union said.

Not two, but five unions represented the merged Postal and Western Union employees, ACA pointed out. Besides ACA and CTU, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and two Federal AFL locals are also in the field, they said. The CTU moves contravene the nation's war communication needs, and indicate an "irresponsible attitude," according to ACA officials, who charged that the AFL union, at a convention in Cleveland two weeks ago, had voted to abrogate its no-strike pledge, "in order to meet any eventually that might arise."

Unionists Look Ahead To Crucial '44 Election

Radiant faces of 300 delegates at Thursday's session of the Greater New York CIO Council at Fraternal Club-houses spelled victory and joy as five of the elected progressive councilmen seated before them symbolized the city's great political turn.

Addresses were heard from the re-elected incumbents councilmen Stanley Isaacs, Gertrude Well Klein and Peter V. Cacchione, and councilmen-elect Michael J. Quill and Benjamin J. Davis. Councilmen Genevieve Earle of Brooklyn and Councilman James A. Phillips, the Queens Democrat, who were also elected with CIO support, were unable to attend.

The CIO elected seven of the 14 it endorsed, Saul Mills, secretary-treasurer and manager of the campaign for Quill, the CIO's "No. 1 candidate," said as he summarized the election results.

"We have much to be happy about for we have organized, for the first time, real political action. The results speak for themselves."

Regarding the two Communist candidates, Cacchione and Davis, whom the CIO endorsed, Mills recalled some of the criticism from certain sources outside the Council. But now, he said, they are happy to join the victory bandwagon.

The secret of success, Mills said, was the unprecedented turnout of thousands of CIO unionists in election work. No less than 3,000 doorbell ringers worked in the Bronx, with the International Fur and Leather Workers leading the field. It is this activity that has enabled the CIO to unite Negroes, Jews, Irish, Italian and other groups behind the progressive candidates without regard for traditional narrow group adherence, Mills said.

Turning to Mrs. Klein, Mills expressed the opinion that the quill sweep through the Bronx has helped her greatly for it weakened the Democratic vote. Mrs. Klein, the first of the elected candidates to speak, took issue with Mills, and cited one district which was "always mine" where Quill drew 80 first choice votes while only 40 went to her. She concluded that "Mike's sweep was so great that I am lucky I was elected at all."

Later in the evening, Quill gave further reason to back Mills' point when he described the Bronx as a "cemetery" at the early stage of the campaign, with the Democrats inactive, banking, as usual, upon a machine turn-out. The AFL, too, was inactive. When the army of CIO campaigners launched the registration drive, the Democrats were forced to live up to their campaign, and eventually even the Alex Ross people began to do some work," Quill said. It was this live campaign that elected him and Mrs. Klein, he concluded.

All candidates agreed that as far as City matters and war policy are concerned all candidates on the platform are in full agreement and will work together. Mrs. Klein, who is a leader in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, also had some words in regard to the much mentioned need of unity in the New York AFL. "What is needed," she said, is a "meeting of the best minds of the workers who would work out a 'real organic unity.'"

Mr. Isaacs, as the others sharply denounced those who want to abolish FP.

"Many ask why it is that the Communists came out so strong," he said. "I think it is very simple. They picked the best candidates. That's what PR is. It makes it impossible to elect a party hack. The Communists realized it, while the Democrats haven't."

Davis pointed to the 23,000 votes he received outside of Harlem out of a total 43,000 to refute the charge that votes were lined up on racial lines. He cited the withdrawal of Carl Brodsky to make room for his candidacy as an historic act symbolic of the unity that elected him.

Cacchione said an analysis of his vote showed also that unity, not group or racial lines, was decisive. He estimated that the largest groups of voters, 35,000, came from the district of Jewish residents. Italian-Americans were next and Irish-Americans third.

"I don't think we will go back to the days of the old board of aldermen," he said, urging preparations now to defeat attempts to kill FP.

Negro Labor Group Affair

The Negro Labor Victory Committee is holding a gala pre-Thanksgiving entertainment and dance tonight (Saturday).

The Victory Celebration, held in the famous Golden Gate Ballroom, 142nd St. and Lenox Ave., will present Ralph Cooper and the Elks Rendezvous shows Billy Banks, and other stars of screen and stage. Two famous swing bands will play dance music.

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Hull's Triumph

AFTER Cordell Hull's lucid report to the joint session of Congress, no man in or out of legislative halls can fail to recognize that our country has embarked fully upon a new era of world relations. The distinct honor accorded Hull by Congress was a high tribute to the Secretary of State and, above all, to the President whose policies Hull grew to represent. Even more, what happened in Congress on Thursday was an official ceremony to welcome the historic foreign policy to which, at last, the war and collaboration with our Allies had brought us, and which now serves as the greatest single unifying factor in the nation.

The Secretary's report is confirmation that the Moscow conference was everything the people had been led to believe. In his own words, and with clarity, Mr. Hull interpreted for the nation the acts of the tripartite meeting. Even the most exacting critic can find nothing in what he said which would indicate differences on the agreements openly reached. As in the official communiqué, there is first emphasis in Hull's interpretation upon the prime need of shortening the war. His explanation of the Four-Nation Declaration makes it clear that all peace-loving nations, big and small, are to play their free and proper role in the organization of the peace. He set at rest the unfounded fears of some respecting the Jewish question, by pointing out the obvious fact that the Nazis would have to atone for all their atrocities, including their extermination of the Jewish people throughout Europe. And he showed there was agreement to oppose any special alliances or federations within Europe.

Most significant of all was Hull's great confidence in the spirit of cooperation established between the Soviet Union, Britain and our country. It is this which assures that the problems still unsettled and new questions which may arise before the war is over and peace is established will find a joint, a coalition solution.

In view of the past record of Congress, the enthusiastic response to Hull's acclaim of Stalin, Molotov and the Soviet people is especially gratifying. It reveals the strength of the new national tide of American-Soviet friendship and speaks well for the further extension of coalition unity in the war and in the peace.

Nye and Mosley

IF IT had not been published in every newspaper, Senator Gerald Nye's foul fascist statement in Chicago would be considered utterly incredible. Our boys are bleeding and dying on Italian and Pacific battle fields at the hands of a cruel and callous foe. At that very moment, this Senator of the United States, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of that body, dares to express admiration for the Axis enemy and apologize for the bloody deeds of Hitlerism against the American people.

On the same day, over in Britain, it is announced that the fascist Oswald Mosley will be granted his freedom from imprisonment. This impossible act, so helpful to the enemy, is the work of Herbert Morrison, the Labor Party Home Minister. Such tender-heartedness toward the fascist is in strange contrast to the manner in which Morrison held up the lifting of the ban on the London Daily Worker.

In the United States we have our own Morrison in the person of Attorney General Francis Biddle. Under a "liberal" garb, Biddle likewise carries on frantically the persecution of such a staunch anti-fascist as Harry Bridges and simultaneously fails to put through the long-delayed prosecution of

the 33 Dilling-Winrod seditionists. It is this softness toward Nye's friends which makes Nye so bold in his sedition.

British labor has spoken out its full-throated indignation at the tender treatment to Mosley. American labor must act as its British brothers are acting and insist that all native fascists be jailed. The blood of our boys cries out for resolute measures against these enemies within our gates.

Unity Behind PR

DESPITE the fact that the Post and the Times, blinded by their anti-Communist bias, have joined the tin box politicians and the pro-fascist foes of PR, those who support this democratic system of voting far outnumber the opposition.

PR's advocates are to be found among the various groups devoted to the cause of honest government, such as the Citizens Union, the League of Women Voters and many similar groups.

They include the labor movement, specifically the CIO, which has publicly stated its intention of going to bat for PR in a big way, as well as all progressive forces in the AFL.

These groups can defeat the current attacks on PR provided they unite their forces in an organized campaign to meet the organized drive of the foes of the system.

In their opposition to PR, the Post and the Times are apparently ready to throw to the wolves those very candidates whom they themselves supported in glowing terms—Stanley Isaacs, Genevieve Earle and Gertrude Weil Klein. These candidates, who support PR, could never have been elected without it.

We like those Councilmen too, along with some others elected, and we intend to fight to see that they and more of them get into the Council by maintaining PR.

Republicans to Blame

ALL sides have now been heard in the matter of who is responsible for the election of Magistrate Aurelio to the New York Supreme Court. Mayor LaGuardia and Thomas J. Curran of the New York County Republican committee had spoken last week. On Wednesday night Alex Rose of the American Labor Party added his view to the controversy.

We are now more convinced than ever that the Mayor was right when he charged the Republicans and Thomas E. Dewey with responsibility for Aurelio's election.

From the start, it was clear that the defeat of Costello's loyal friend depended upon agreement on one candidate to oppose him. The Republicans knew that. They knew further that they could not elect their own candidate under any circumstances. And yet they proceeded to put forward George Frankenthaler as the "Judiciary Party" nominee and thereby to split the vote that might have been cast for Aurelio's defeat.

The final tabulation of the balloting proves this to be the case. Aurelio's total was 267,000, while Levy got 217,000 and Frankenthaler trailed with 140,000. In other words, victory for Levy would have been assured had Frankenthaler not been in the race. We agree with Rose when he says that the Republicans bear the blame for the result.

Even before the actual voting, Dewey could have taken measures to prevent Aurelio's being on the ballot through the calling of a special legislative session. But he deliberately chose not to do this.

The plot to continue this issue and to make it part of the 1944 elections will boomerang against its Republican authors, if the people seriously bear in mind what has actually taken place.

Wise Man of Kaunas

by James S. Allen

REMEMBER how one named Wm. Philip Simms associated with the Scripps-Howard appeasement chain gave us the inside dope on what was going to happen at the Moscow Conference? Remember the details? How Secretary Hull at a pre-arranged point on the agenda, preferably point Q-3 having to do with the borders of a certain imaginary State, would remove his pince-nez, pick up his hat and stalk out of the meeting room?

That was a pette time for Simms, those weeks preceding the Conference. But even more hectic were the agonizing days when not a word leaked out of Moscow, and not a thing could be done by Roy Howard's snoopers at the Kremlin walls. During those hours Simms went into more than one huddle with his "shrewd" American politicians, who had so often in the past made a gift of their anonymous names to the columnist. This time it is an envoy, an ambassador from abroad, or perhaps his secretary, who offers consolation.

Which one of the hundreds of possible candidates from the Polish, Lithuanian, Latvian, Estonian,

are over. The frenzy of desperation of the hopeless. Mr. Hull contemptuously rejected the gift of the Polish Marshal's baton, and waved aside the empty pretensions of a Finnish Baron-General.

SO SIMMS retreats to the sanctuary of the "shrewd" men, licking his wounds and seeking consolation. What a bitter moment for the man who sought salvation in the Secretary of State! The moment when Simms' greatest illusions come crashing, is the moment of Hull's greatest triumph.

Thus it came about that while Hull was recording a world political victory in the halls of Congress, the miserable Mr. Simms rested his weary head in the den of "some of the shrewdest envoys" in Washington. The wisdom he gathered there he imparts to us in another of his pathetically nostalgic columns which got printed in Thursday's World-Telegram.

PLEASE note that Wm. Philip cannot find for the occasion a specimen from the fraternity of "shrewd" American politicians, who had so often in the past made a gift of their anonymous names to the columnist. This time it is an envoy, an ambassador from abroad, or perhaps his secretary, who offers consolation.

Which one of the hundreds of possible candidates from the Polish, Lithuanian, Latvian, Estonian,

Yugoslav, Finnish, or Spanish embassies in Washington? We are not told. But we can be sure it is one of them—if not entirely a Simmsian figment of the imagination.

Anyhow, the prophet from abroad informs the American people—so, at least, Simms says—that there is a "potential majority" among us who will turn "isolationist unless the forthcoming peace is just."

And what, prithee fair prophet, would constitute the justice or the injustice of the forthcoming peace? "Americans," thunders, or maybe just whippers, the shrewd man from Helsinki or perhaps Madrid, "want nothing to do with aggressors or those who use their superior power to enforce their will on the weak."

And who may these "aggressors" be against the "little countries" of Europe? I will not tell you—guess for yourself from what the shrewd man from Warsaw (or is it Riga?) whispered into the tired brain of Wm.

"If this or that mighty nation arbitrarily retracts frontiers to suit itself, the American people will not send their sons overseas to die in defense of them."

Well, it must be so, if Wm. P. Simms, writing hand for Roy Howard, lends his authority and the untarnished prestige of the Scripps-Howard syndicate to the wise man from Belgrade. Was not Simms right about the Moscow Conference?

Letters From Our Readers

A Tough Request

Cleveland, Ohio.
Editor, Daily Worker:

In many years as a reader of the Daily Worker and The Worker (formerly the Sunday Worker) I have observed your tendency to ignore the correct spelling of Polish names. In the magazine section of this week's Worker (Nov. 6) you are guilty of quite a few misspelled names.

Please be as careful in spelling Polish names as you are in spelling the names of other nationalities. Wouldn't such an improvement gain the good will of your Polish American readers?

Outside the misspelled names, the article on "Two Polish Governments That Represent No One" is excellent.
T. M.

Youth News

Springfield, Mass.
Editor, Daily Worker:

In reading The Worker these last few weeks I find that you have sadly neglected one of the most important phases of our fight today to retain our democratic way of life. That is the youth section of the work being done today in progressive lines. There was very little, if anything said about the formation of the American Youth for Democracy, their aims and their probable future.

I know for a fact that a large percentage of your readers is made up of understanding youth who are more than interested in the work being done by the younger set. Realizing the importance of the work that is being done and that will be done in the future by us, I suggest that without fail, you include regularly articles about the AYD, or any work that has been accomplished by groups or individuals, but please let the young people know and understand that the older and more experienced people are behind them a hundred per cent.

We look to The Worker as an organ of the working people, our

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

class of people and we do not want to lose faith in The Worker as an organ of every branch of those who fight for the good of the United States of America.
GEORGE BERKOWITZ.

ED. NOTE: We are more than glad to publish youth news when we get it.

Oust Boake Carter

New York, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

Every time I listen to Boake Carter over WOR at 12 noon, my blood begins to boil. The slander against our government, Churchill and especially the Soviet Union is outrageous. I would suggest to start a campaign to drive Carter off the air, as he smells very badly. Also let his sponsors know about it.
S. E.

A Senator's Oath of Office

Minneapolis, Minn.
Editor, Daily Worker:

In a letter which I wrote to Senators Ball and Shipstead, I made the following statements: According to Richard Wilson in an article in the Nov. 14th Minneapolis Sunday Tribune, we have ten (10) million eligible voters in the U.S. who are barred from the electoral booths and deprived of the representatives from their locality and state. Why? Because the SENATORS we elected to see to it that democracy is maintained, and not

submerged under any local or state laws or regulations in order to insure the continuing in office of individuals who have proven their opposition to democracy by their continuous opposition to the enacting into law the Marcatonio anti-polit tax bill, have failed in their duty.

When you took your oath of office you swore to uphold the constitution and to maintain and enforce democracy in our government, this Mr. Senator, the democratic-loving people of your state are expecting you to do.
A. W. PETERSON.

Senator Mead And the Poll Tax

Jamaica, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

The need for all of us who are opposed to the un-American poll tax to let our Congressmen know in no uncertain terms that we expect them to vote for cloture is greater than ever. If we expect the Marcatonio bill, HR. 7, to be passed, nothing must be taken for granted. Senator Mead, for instance, in response to specific requests that he vote for the bill and cloture to frustrate the filibuster certain to come, has answered his constituents with a form letter telling of the probable fate of the bill in the Senate Judiciary Committee and that it is his opinion that it will reach the Senate floor but not that he pledges to vote for the bill or cloture.
BERNARD G. WINTER.

A Welcome Reader

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

I am only 14 years old, but I read your paper every day. Your paper gives a wide and clear picture of the news. It was largely due to your excellent campaigning that Peter V. Cacchione and Ben Davis were elected to the Council.
SHELDON SEINBERG.

Facts on the War Economy

By Labor Research Association

Insurance Lobby Fights for Big Profits

The need for federal control of all business operating across state lines has long been recognized in this country. But big business interests have always fought any kind of control, state or federal. As between the two they have always preferred state regulation.

Under cover of a "states' rights" smokescreen a powerful insurance lobby, operating with the help of Congressional reactionaries, is now attempting to jam through Congress the Bailey bill (S. 1962) which would exempt the entire insurance business from the jurisdiction of the federal anti-trust laws.

The insurance moguls have been jittery ever since the Temporary National Economic Committee investigation in 1940 revealed the many monopolistic abuses in the \$30,000,000 life insurance business. It exposed many inter-company agreements to eliminate competition and fix rates.

U. S. Department of Justice officials fear that the proposed bill exempting insurance companies from anti-trust control and prosecution is broad enough to exempt them also from coverage by the National Labor Relations Act, which a Federal Court in Chicago recently held was applicable to them.

SWOLLEN PROFITS

The present drive of the insurance lobby arises out of an anti-trust action of the Justice Department against monopolistic price-fixing practices of 198 fire insurance companies operating in the southern states. Among other things it is charged that these companies received on risks covered in these states some \$435,000,000 in premiums in the 1931-40 period, but paid out only \$197,000,000 in claims. The companies paid a third as much in dividends as they paid in claims, while huge additional undistributed profits were piled up.

The profits of the very companies that have been lobbying for the Bailey bill, giving them discriminatory immunity from the anti-trust laws, have been more than 50 per cent a year on their capital stock. Department of Justice witnesses told the Senate Judiciary Committee in hearings on the bill, that in the five years, 1935-1939, the companies averaged yearly income from premiums of \$1,037,000,000 a year out of which fire loss claims were paid amounting to only about 35 per cent. And their net profits, after all deductions, were \$186,000,000 a year, or actually 54 per cent on their total capital stock.

Profits on the amount of cash invested in these companies were even higher. In 1941, the ten largest companies averaged 52 per cent, while dividends distributed that year averaged 32.5 per cent of actual cash investment.

The Justice Department showed also that between 1910 and 1942 the ten largest concerns paid dividends averaging between \$20 and \$25 a year on each \$100 share of capital stock.

When the Federal District Court in Atlanta, Ga., recently threw out the government's anti-trust suit against the fire insurance monopoly, the Justice Department appealed the case to the U. S. Supreme Court.

BILL TO BAR FEDERAL CONTROL

Fearing an adverse decision from the Supreme Court the companies worked out the new bill which would make the states solely responsible for regulating insurance companies.

The Council of State Governments is backing the insurance lobby under the phony "states' rights" banner. The companies naturally prefer exclusive state control because they can more easily influence the legislatures and administration through their powerful lobbies in the state capitals.

In all but three states—Louisiana, Texas and Virginia—fire insurance rates are fixed by rate bureaus set up by the companies themselves. Twenty-five states have no regulation at all; and there is only partial regulation in nine other states.

RATE DISCRIMINATION

Studies by the Department of Justice reveal not only very high profits but sharp discrimination among various classes of insurance buyers. For example, big industrial concerns, such as U. S. Steel Corp., have been getting their insurance at less than cost, while the buildings occupied by small retail and wholesale firms pay from four to five times as much in premiums as they receive in claims.

Municipal properties have also been charged specially exorbitant rates. Thus in Illinois, fire insurance claims paid on municipal properties were less than 4 per cent of the corresponding premiums.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

NOVEMBER 20, 1938

BERLIN—The breach between the Nazi Reich and the Roman Catholic Church grew steadily wider today.

Count Conrad von Preysing, leading Berlin priest, issued a pastoral letter protesting against the Nazi government's action in attempting to force Catholic parents to send their children to state rather than parochial schools.

Protestants, Catholics and Jews throughout the nation bowed their heads in prayer today for oppressed peoples in Nazi Germany and elsewhere.

In synagogues, cathedrals and churches, congregations prayed for "victims of religious and racial oppression" in response to a call by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America from its national headquarters here.

The call asked for a united effort on the part of all the people of God to combat the hateful anti-Semitism which prevails in many lands and even in our own country and which, the appeal said, is "a plain denial of the spirit of our Lord who was himself a Hebrew according to the flesh and who taught us that all men are brothers."

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